1. A bird like a goose, fabulously ſuppoſed to grow on trees.

Surely it is beyond even an atheiſt's credulity and impudence, to affirm that the firſt men might grow upon trees, as the ſtory goes about *barnacles*; or perhaps might be the lice of ſome vaſt prodigious animals, whoſe ſpecies is now extinct.
Bentley's Sermons.

And from the moſt refin'd of ſaints,
As naturally grow miſcreants,
As *barnacles* turn ſolan geeſe
In th' iſlands of the Orcades. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* ii.

2. An inſtrument made commonly of iron for the uſe of farriers, to hold a horſe by the noſe, to hinder him from ſtruggling when any inciſion is made. *Farrier's Dict.*

BARO'METER. *n. ſ.* [from βάρος, weight, and μέτρον, meaſure.] A machine for meaſuring the weight of the atmoſphere, and the variations in it, in order chiefly to determine the changes of the weather. It differs from the baroſcope, which only ſhews that the air is heavier at one time than another, without ſpecifying the difference. The *barometer* is founded upon the Torricellian experiment, ſo called from Torricelli the inventor of it, at Florence, in 1643; which is a glaſs tube filled with mercury, horizontally ſealed at one end; the other open and immerged in a baſon of ſtagnant mercury; ſo that, as the weight of the atmoſphere diminiſhes, the mercury in the tube will deſcend, and, as it encreaſes, the mercury will aſcend; the column of mercury ſuſpended in the tube, being always equal to the weight of the incumbent atmoſphere. Many attempts have been made to render the changes in the *barometer* more ſenſible, in order to meaſure the atmoſphere more accurately; and hence aroſe a great number of *barometers*, of different ſtructures. Dr. Halley obſerves, in the *Philoſophical Tranſactions*, that in calm weather, when the air is inclined to rain, the mercury is commonly low; in ſerene good ſettled weather, high. On great winds, though unaccompanied with rain, the mercury is loweſt of all, with regard to the point of the compaſs the wind blows on. The greateſt heights of the mercury are on eaſterly and north-eaſterly winds, *cæteris paribus*. After great ſtorms of wind, when the mercury has been low, it riſes again very faſt. In calm froſty weather, it ſtands high. The more northerly places find greater alterations than the more ſouthern; and within the tropicks, and near them, there is little or no variation of the height of the mercury. The riſing of the mercury forebodes fair weather after foul, and an eaſterly or north-eaſterly wind; its falling portends ſoutherly or weſterly winds, or both. In a ſtorm, the mercury beginning to riſe, is a pretty ſure ſign that it begins to abate. But there are frequently great changes in the air, without any perceptible alteration in the *barometer*. The alterations of the weight of the air, are generally allowed to be the cauſe of thoſe in the *barometer*; but philoſophers cannot eaſily determine whence thoſe alterations riſe in the atmoſphere.

The meaſuring the heights of mountains, and finding the elevation of places above the level of the ſea, hath been much promoted by barometrical experiments, founded upon that eſſential property of the air, its gravity or preſſure. As the column of mercury in the *barometer* is counterpoiſed by a column of air of equal weight, ſo whatever cauſes make the air heavier or lighter, the preſſure of it will be thereby encreaſed or leſſened, and of conſequence the mercury will riſe or fall. Again, the air is condenſed or expanded, in proportion to the weight or force that preſſes it. Hence it is, that the higher from the ſea, in the midland countries, the mercury deſcends the lower; becauſe the air becomes more rarified and lighter, and it falls loweſt upon the tops of the higheſt mountains. *Harris.*

Gravity is another property of air, whereby it counterpoiſes a column of mercury from twenty-ſeven inches and one half to thirty and one half, the gravity of the atmoſphere varying one tenth, which are its utmoſt limits; ſo that the exact ſpecifick gravity of the air cannot be determined when the *barometer* ſtands at thirty inches, with a moderate heat of the weather.
Arbuthnot on Air.

BAROME'TRICAL. *adj.* [from *barometer*.] Relating to the barometer.

He is very accurate in making *barometrical* and thermometrical inſtruments. *Derham's Phyſico-Theology.*

BARON. *n. ſ.* [The etymology of this word is very uncertain. *Baro*, among the Romans, ſignified a brave warriour, or a brutal man; and, from the firſt of theſe ſignifications, *Menage* derives *baron*, as a term of military dignity. Others ſuppoſe it originally to ſignify only a man; in which ſenſe *baron*, or *varon*, is ſtill uſed by the Spaniards; and, to confirm this conjecture, our law yet uſes *baron* and *femme*, huſband and wife. Others deduce it from *ber*, an old Gauliſh word, ſignifying commander; others from the Hebrew בָּרוֹן, of the ſame import. Some think it a contraction of *par homme*, or *peer*, which ſeems leaſt probable.]

1. A degree of nobility next to a viſcount. It may be probably thought, that anciently, in England, all thoſe were called *barons*, that had ſuch ſignories as we now call *court barons*. And it is ſaid, that, after the conqueſt, all ſuch came to the parliament, and ſat as nobles in the upper houſe. But when, by experience, it appeared, that the parliament was too much crouded with ſuch multitudes, it became a cuſtom, that none ſhould come, but ſuch as the king, for their extraordinary wiſdom or quality, thought good to call by writ; which writ ran *hac vice tantum*. After that, men, ſeeing that this ſtate of nobility was but caſual, and depending merely on the prince's pleaſure, obtained of the king letters patent of this dignity to them and their heirs male: and theſe were called *barons* by letters patent, or by creation; whoſe poſterity are now thoſe *barons* that are called lords of the parliament; of which kind the king may create more at his pleaſure. It is nevertheleſs thought, that there are yet *barons* by writ, as well as *barons* by letters patent, and that they may be diſcerned by their titles; the *barons* by writ being thoſe, that to the title of lord have their own ſurnames annexed; whereas the *barons* by letters patent, are named by their baronies. Theſe *barons* which were firſt by writ, may now juſtly alſo be called *barons* by preſcription; for that they have continued *barons*, in themſelves and their anceſtors, beyond the memory of man. There are alſo *barons* by tenure, as the biſhops of the land, who, by virtue of baronies annexed to their biſhopricks, have always had place in the upper houſe of parliament, and are called lords ſpiritual.

2. *Baron* is an officer, as *barons* of the exchequer to the king: of theſe the principal is called lord chief *baron*, and the three others are his aſſiſtants, between the king and his ſubjects, in cauſes of juſtice, belonging to the exchequer.

3. There are alſo *barons* of the cinque ports; two to each of the ſeven towns, Haſtings, Winchelſea, Rye, Rumney, Hithe, Dover, and Sandwich, that have places in the lower houſe of parliament. *Cowel.*

They that bear
The cloth of ſtate above, are four *barons*
Of the cinque ports. *Shakeſp. Henry* VIII.

4. *Baron* is uſed for the huſband in relation to his wife. *Cowel.*

5. A *baron* of beef is when the two ſirloins are not cut aſunder, but joined together by the end of the backbone. *Dict.*

BA'RONAGE. *n. ſ.* [from *baron*.]

1. The body of barons and peers.

His charters of the liberties of England, and of the foreſt, were hardly, and with difficulty, gained by his *baronage* at Staines, *A. D.* 1215. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

2. The dignity of a baron.

3. The land which gives title to a baron.

BA'RONESS. *n. ſ.* [*baroneſſa*, Ital. *baroniſſa*, Lat.] A baron's lady.

BA'RONET. *n. ſ.* [of *baron* and *et*, diminutive termination.] The loweſt degree of honour that is hereditary; it is below a baron and above a knight; and has the precedency of all other knights, except the knights of the garter. It was firſt founded by king James I. *A. D.* 1611. *Cowel.* But it appears by the following paſſage, that the term was in uſe before, though in another ſenſe.

King Edward III. being bearded and croſſed by the clergy, they being too ſtrong for him, ſo as he could not order and reform things, was adviſed to direct out his writs to certain gentlemen of the beſt abilities, entitling them therein barons in the next parliament. By which means he had ſo many barons in his parliament, as were able to weigh down the clergy; which barons were not afterwards lords, but *baronets*, as ſundry of them do yet retain the name. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

BA'RONY. *n. ſ.* [*baronnie*, Fr. beonny, Sax.] That honour or lordſhip that gives title to a baron. Such are not only the fees of temporal barons, but of biſhops alſo. *Cowel.*

BA'ROSCOPE. *n. ſ.* [βάρος and σκοπέω.] An inſtrument to ſhew the weight of the atmoſphere. See BAROMETER.

If there was always a calm, the equilibrium could only be changed by the contents; where the winds are not variable, the alterations of the *baroſcope* are very ſmall. *Arbuth. on Air.*

BA'RRACAN. *n. ſ.* [*bouracan*, or *barracan*, Fr.] A ſtrong thick kind of camelot.

BA'RRACK. *n. ſ.* [*barracca*, Span.]

1. Little cabins made by the Spaniſh fiſhermen on the ſea ſhore; or little lodges for ſoldiers in a camp.

2. It is generally taken among us for buildings to lodge ſoldiers.

BA'RRATOR. *n. ſ.* [from *barat*, old Fr. from which is ſtill retained *barateur*, a cheat.] A wrangler, and encourager of law ſuits.

Will it not reflect as much on thy character, Nic, to turn *barrator* in thy old days, a ſtirrer up of quarrels amongſt thy neighbours. *Arbuthnot's Hiſtory of J. Bull.*

BA'RRATRY. *n. ſ.* [from *barrator*.] The practice or crime of a barrator; foul practice in law.

'Tis arrant *barratry*, that bears
Point blank an action 'gainſt our laws. *Hudibras.*

BA'RREL. *n. ſ.* [*baril*, Welch.]

1. A round wooden veſſel to be ſtopped cloſe.

It hath been obſerved by one of the ancients, that an empty *barrel* knocked upon with the finger, giveth a diapaſon to the ſound of the like *barrel* full. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſtory*, N° 186.

Trembling to approach
The little *barrel*, which he fears to broach. *Dryden's Perſius.*

2. A particular meaſure in liquids. A *barrel* of wine is thirty one gallons and a half; of ale, thirty two gallons; of beer, thirty ſix gallons, and of beer vinegar, thirty four gallons.

3. In dry meaſure. A *barrel* of Eſſex butter contains one hundred and ſix pounds; of Suffolk butter, two hundred and fifty ſix. A *barrel* of herrings ſhould contain thirty two gallons wine meaſure, holding uſually a thouſand herrings.

Several colleges, inſtead of limiting their rents to a certain ſum, prevailed with their tenants to pay the price of ſo many *barrels* of corn, as the market went. *Swift.*

4. Any thing hollow, as the *barrel* of a gun; that part which holds the ſhot.

Take the *barrel* of a long gun perfectly bored, ſet it upright with the breech upon the ground, and take a bullet exactly fit for it; then if you ſuck at the mouth of the *barrel* ever ſo gently, the bullet will come up ſo forcibly, that it will hazard the ſtriking out your teeth. *Digby on Bodies.*

5. A cylinder; frequently that cylinder about which any thing is wound.

Your ſtring and bow muſt be accommodated to your drill; if too weak, it will not carry about the *barrel*.
Moxon's Mechanical Exerciſes.

6. *Barrel of the ear*, is a cavity behind the tympanum, covered with a fine membrane. *Dict.*

To BA'RREL. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To put any thing in a barrel for preſervation.

I would have their beef beforehand *barrelled*, which may be uſed as it is needed. *Spenſer on Ireland.*

Barrel up earth, and ſow ſome ſeed in it, and put it in the bottom of a pond. *Bacon's Nat. Hiſt.* N° 531.

BA'RREL-BELLIED. *adj.* [from *barrel* and *belly*.] Having a large belly.

Dauntleſs at empty noiſes; lofty neck'd,
Sharp headed, *barrel-belly'd*, broadly back'd. *Dryd. Virgil.*

BA'RREN. *adj.* [baje, Sax. naked; properly applied to trees or ground unfruitful.]

1. Without the quality of producing its kind; not prolifick; applied to animals.

They hail'd him father to a line of kings.
Upon my head they plac'd a fruitleſs crown,
And put a *barren* ſceptre in my gripe,
No ſon of mine ſucceeding. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*

There ſhall not be male or female *barren* among you, or among your cattle. *Deuter.* vii. 14.

2. Unfruitful; not fertile; ſterile.

The ſituation of this city is pleaſant, but the water is naught, and the ground *barren*. 2 *Kings*, ii. 19.

Telemachus is far from exalting the nature of his country; he confeſſes it to be *barren*. *Pope's Odyſſey, b.* iv. *notes.*

From his far excurſion thro' the wilds
Of *barren* ether, faithful to his time,
They ſee the blazing wonder riſe anew. *Thomſon's Summer.*

3. Not copious; ſcanty.

Some ſchemes will appear *barren* of hints and matter, but prove to be fruitful. *Swift.*

4. Unmeaning; uninventive; dull.

There be of them that will make themſelves laugh, to ſet on ſome quantity of *barren* ſpectators to laugh too. *Shakeſpeare.*

BA'RRENLY. *adv.* [from *barren*.] Unfruitfully.

BA'RRENNESS. *n. ſ.* [from *barren*.]

1. Want of offspring; want of the power of procreation.

I pray'd for children, and thought *barrenneſs*
In wedlock a reproach. *Milton's Agoniſtes, l.* 350.

No more be mention'd then of violence
Againſt ourſelves; and wilful *barrenneſs*,
That cuts us off from hope. *Milton's Par. Loſt, b.* x.

2. Unfruitfulneſs; ſterility; infertility.

Within the ſelf ſame hamlet, lands have divers degrees of value, through the diverſity of their fertility or *barrenneſs*.
Bacon on Alienations.

3. Want of invention; want of the power of producing any thing new.

The adventures of Ulyſſes are imitated in the Æneis; though the accidents are not the ſame, which would have argued him of a total *barrenneſs* of invention. *Dryden's Fables, Preface.*

4. Want of matter.

The importunity of our adverſaries hath conſtrained us longer to dwell than the *barrenneſs* of ſo poor a cauſe could have ſeemed either to require or to admit. *Hooker, b.* v. § 22.

5. In theology: aridity; want of emotion or ſenſibility.

The greateſt ſaints ſometimes are fervent, and ſometimes feel a *barrenneſs* of devotion. *Taylor's Guide to Devotion.*

BA'RREN WORT. *n. ſ.* [*epimedium*, Lat.] The name of a plant.

The ſtalks are divided into three branches, each ſuſtaining three leaves, ſhaped like ivy; the calyx conſiſts of four leaves; the flower, of four petals, hollow, and expanded in form of a croſs; the pointal of the flower becomes a pod with one cell, having two valves, in which are contained round flat ſeeds.
Millar.

BA'RRFUL. *adj.* [from *bar* and *full*.] Full of obſtructions.

A *barrful* ſtriſe!
Whoe'er I woo, myſelf would be his wife. *Shak. Tw. Night.*

BARRICA'DE. *n. ſ.* [*barricade*, Fr.]

1. A fortification made in haſte, of trees, earth, waggons, or any thing elſe, to keep off an attack.

2. Any ſtop; bar; obſtruction.

There muſt be ſuch a *barricade*, as would greatly annoy, or rather abſolutely ſtop, the currents of the atmoſphere.
Derham's Phyſico-Theology.

To BARRICA'DE. *v. a.* [*barricader*, Fr.] To ſtop up a paſſage.

A new vulcano continually diſcharging that matter, which being till then *barricaded* up, and impriſoned in the bowels of the earth, was the occaſion of very great and frequent calamities. *Woodward's Natural Hiſtory.*

Now all the pavement ſounds with trampling feet,
And the mixt hurry *barricades* the ſtreet,
Entangled here, the waggon's lengthen'd team. *Gay.*

BARRICA'DO. *n. ſ.* [*barricado*, Span.] A fortification; a bar; any thing fixed to hinder entrance.

The acceſs of the town was only by a neck of land, between the ſea on the one part, and the harbour water, or inner ſea on the other; fortified clean over with a ſtrong rampier and *barricados*. *Bacon's War with Spain.*

To BARRICADO. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fortify; to bar; to ſtop up.

Faſt we found, faſt ſhut
The diſmal gates, and *barricado'd* ſtrong! *Paradiſe Loſt.*

He had not time to *barricado* the doors; ſo that the enemy entered. *Clarendon, b.* viii.

The truth of cauſes we find ſo obliterated, that it ſeems almoſt *barricadoed* from any intellectual approach.
Harvey on Conſumptions.

BA'RRIER. *n. ſ.* [*barriere*, Fr. It is ſometimes pronounced with the accent on the laſt ſyllable, but it is placed more properly on the firſt.]

1. A barricade; an entrenchment.

Safe in the love of heav'n an ocean flows
Around our realm, a *barrier* from the foes. *Pope's Odyſſey.*

2. A fortification, or ſtrong place, as on the frontiers of a country.

The queen is under the obligation of being guarantee of the Dutch having poſſeſſion of the ſaid *barrier*, and the revenues thereof, before a peace. *Swift.*

3. A ſtop; an obſtruction.

If you value yourſelf as a man of learning, you are building a moſt unpaſſable *barrier* againſt all improvement.
Watts's Improvement of the Mind.

4. A bar to mark the limits of any place.

For juſts, and tourneys, and *barriers*, the glories of them are chiefly in the chariots, wherein the challengers make their entries. *Bacon's Eſſays.*

Priſ'ners to the pillar bound,
At either *barrier* plac'd; nor, captives made,
Be freed, or arm'd anew. *Dryden's Fables.*

5. A boundary.

But wave whate'er to Cadmus may belong,
And fix, O muſe, the *barrier* of thy ſong,
At Oedipus. *Pope's Statius.*

How inſtinct varies in the groveling ſwine,
Compar'd, half reas'ning elephant! with thine:
'Twixt that and reaſon, what a nice *barrier!*
For ever ſep'rate, yet for ever near. *Pope's Eſſay on Man.*

BA'RRISTER. *n. ſ.* [from *bar*.] A perſon qualified to plead the cauſes of clients in the courts of juſtice, called an advocate or licentiate in other countries and courts. *Barriſters*, now uſually denominated counſellors at law, were formerly obliged to ſtudy eight years before they were paſſed, now only ſeven, and ſometimes fewer. Outer *barriſters* are pleaders without the bar, to diſtinguiſh them from inner *barriſters*; ſuch are the benchers, or thoſe who have been readers, the council of the king, queen, and princes, who are admitted to plead within the bar. *Blount. Chambers.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beppe, Sax. ſuppoſed by *Skinner* to come from *bear*.] Any kind of carriage moved by the hand, as a *hand-barrow*; a frame of boards, with handles at each end, carried between two men; a *wheelbarrow*, that which one man puſhes forward, by raiſing it upon one wheel.

Have I lived to be carried in a baſket, like a *barrow* of butcher's offal, and to be thrown into the Thames?
Shakeſp. Merry Wives of Windſor.

No *barrow*'s wheel
Shall mark thy ſtocking with a miry trace. *Gay's Trivia.*

BA'RROW. *n. ſ.* [beng, Saxon.] A hog; whence *barrow* greaſe, or hog's lard.

BARROW, whether in the beginning or end of names of places, ſignifies a grove; from beappe, which the Saxons uſed in the ſame ſenſe. *Gibſon's Camden.*

BARROW is likewiſe uſed in Cornwal for a hillock, under which, in old times, bodies have been buried.

To BA'RTER. *v. n.* [*baratter*, Fr. to trick in traffick; from *barat*, craft, fraud.] To traffick by exchanging one commodity for another, in oppoſition to purchaſing with money.

As if they ſcorn'd to trade and *barter*,
By giving or by taking quarter. *Hudibras, p.* iii. *c.* i.

A man has not every thing growing upon his ſoil, and therefore is willing to *barter* with his neighbour. *Collier.*

To BA'RTER. *v. a.*

1. To give any thing in exchange for ſomething elſe.